TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

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BLOODY HIGHBINDERS

Diabolical Methods That Terrorize Chinese Residents on the Coast.

MEN KILLED FOR OBEYING THE LAW

The Chinese Millionaires of San Francisco and the Rich Six Companies.

MORE THAN \$225,000,000 SENT TO CHINA

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OPENLY DEFY STATE AND FEDERAL LAW

Chinese Lotteries Which Net \$20,000 a Day -What it Costs to Smuggle a Pretty Chinese Maid-Abject Chinese Slavery.

San Francisco, Cal., May 20 .- [Special to THE BEE.]-One of the most interesting men in the United States at the present time is Hon. John C. Quinn, the United States collector of internal revenue for the southern district of California. He is the man who has been making the fight in California for the restriction of Chinese immigration and who, had Secretary Carlisle not withdrawn the provision that the Chinese must register themselves by photograph, would by this time have practically stopped the immense amount of smuggling which is continually going on by the organized Chinese of America. Probably no man in California knows as much about the Chinese as Mr. Quinn, and certainly no one heretofore has had the nerve to enter into a day and night fight with them for the preservation of the American laws. I had a long chat with him the other night about these people and the wonderful power that they hold on the Pacific slope. Said he:

"The people east of the Rocky mountains do not understand the Chinese question as it exists here. This is the battle ground of the races of the Occident and the Orient, and San Francisco is the head of the government of the Chinese of America. It is here that their rulers live and it is here that they look for law and punishment. They have no respect for American laws and they do as their Chinese rulers dictate. Right here in San Francisco the Chinese own property which is worth more than \$75,000,000, and of the ready cash in circulation on the Pacific coast they control at least \$15,000,000. They furnish more than one-third of all the labor we use, and they have so woven themselves in and out through our industries that we are almost dependent upon them. When the Geary act compelling the Chinese to register themselves was passed it was my duty to enforce the provisions of the bill. I saw that we had to keep the Chinese that were now here, for a time at least, and at the same time keep out the hundreds of thousands of coolies who were trying to get in. As soon as the act was published a cry went up from the sand lots, or the hoodlum element, that the Chinese must go. At the same time there came word from the vineyards and fruit growing districts of California that the wholesale deportation of them would ruin all such industries. The result was the problem how to keep out the coolies and keep in the present laborers."

The Chinese as Fruit Growers.

"I should think that you could have gotten outside laborers for the vineyards," said I. "The thing has been tried," replied Mr Quinn, "but no workers seem to be as good as the Chinamen. Down in Fresno not long ago 3,000 negro men and women were brought from Tennessee and Alabama to work in the vineyards there. The Chinese were discharged and the negroes put in their places. In less than a month there was not a negro able to work, and the raisin growers having lost thousands of dollars, fell back again on the Chinese. The picking of grapes in Cali fornia is by no means an easy lob. The sub irrigation of the soil and the hot sun, which rups as high as 103 degrees in the shade makes the work so terrible that only coolies can stand it, and it wilted the negroes. It is the same in the orchards. Train loads of boys and girls were sent to the country to take the place of Chinese fruit pickers, and in two weeks the orchardists had houses full of sick children and the Chinese again at work among their trees. On the deserts in southern California and Arizona the rail-roads have to use Chinamen as section hands. as white men cannot stand the terrible so mer sun. The Chinese know that there is a certain class of work here that they alone can do. They are not fools and they ask and get as high wages as white laborers,'

How the American Chinese are Ruled. "Tell me something about the Six Com panies, Mr. Quinn," I said.

"The Six Companies," was the reply constitutes the most wonderful organization. I have ever heard of. It rules the destinies of every Chinse in America with an iron hand. It has defied for years and is now openly defying the United States government. During this present trouble it raised \$125,000 in contributions of \$1 each from the Chinaga in less than thirty days, and the Chinese in less than thirty days, and this money was asked for and given with the understanding that it was to be used to defeat the operations of the Geary law."
"When were the Six Companies formed?"
Lasked

"No white man knows," was the reply "And I doubt whether very many Chinese could tell you. You can't find the records of the companies and no one but their presidents dents and secretaries know where the Their books are kept in a cipher which can be read only by themselves, and all their work is done in secret. The Chinese in America, you know, come from six different districts in China. They are in reality six different people by different people, having no more points in common than the different Indian tribes. I am told that the Six Companies were organized at first to carry on the business between the different tribes of Chinese in this country, to settle their disputes without recourse to the courts, punish the offenders, take care of the sick, and above all, send bones of the Chinese who died in America back to China This they do today, but they have grown from a small organization to a great power and great wealth. They have the power of life or death over the Chinamen here. Were I to tell you that the Six Companies have sentenced to one but twenty men to death, and that the sentence in every case has been and that the sentence in every case has been executed, I would tell you only what such men as C. P. Harton, a newspaper reporter, who has made work among the Chinese a specialty for ten years, has time and again published over his own signature."

Millions for China.

"How do these Six Companies stand in China!"
"They are recognized by the Chinese government as the real power of that empire in this country. The Chinese consul general is an ex-officio member of their executive committee and connsels with their president. These companies have for years taken charge of the moneys of the Chinese of the Pacific slope from Alaska to Guatemala and of the United States, and they have constantly on deposit an enermous amount of money here. Their deposits in the banks of San Francisco often run up as here as 2000. Ban Francisco often run up as high as \$3,000,-

000 of gold coin, and within the last forty years they have shipped out of this country to China the enormous sum of \$225,000,000 in gold. This money was made up of the savings of Chinese laborers and the profits of Chinese merchants, and if today the Chinese were sent out of the United States they would carry away with them more than \$50,000,000 of money. My figures for these sums are from the banking houses of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland and from the different offices of the Six Companies. They are an under estimate rather than an over estimate."

Organized Crime in San Francisco.

"How do these companies work!" I asked.
"They do their work openly to a great extent," replied Mr. Quinn. "They act as a court for the Chinese, and the Celestials come hundreds of miles here to San Francisco to have the presidents of these companies settle their troubles. There is no appeal from them. The Chinamen who refuse to obey them will certainly "disappear," and peal from them. The Chinamen who refuse to obey them will certainly 'disappear,' and no one but the Six Companies will know what has become of them. As to their business there is no doubt but they have been engaged for years in smuggling opium, the importing of Chinese women for immoral purposes and the importing of Chinese laborers in defiance of the exclusion act. It is extimated that a handsome Chinese girl s estimated that a handsome Chinese gir of 12 to 14 years of age is worth when landed in San Francisco clear of the customs officers \$5,500. White men are hired to perjure themselves in swearing that these girls were born in America, return to China for an education and then come home again. Hundreds of women have been brought in this way and the Six Companies pay the perjurers and hire the lawyers to defend the cases, The reporter Harton, to whom I have already referred, ran two white men to the earth about six months ago. They had just landed a Chinese girl aged only 10 years. The men were arrested and the girl was found at a disreputable place where she had been taken immediately after being landed. The perjurers and the girl were bailed out of jail by money furnished by the Six Companies and a lawyer was paid by the same organization. It is estimated that it cost the companies between \$5,000 and \$5,000 to land this girl and the companies stick to their own people to the last. They spare no expense to accomplish their ends and they are honest in carrying out the most immoral of their contracts."

The Great Chinese Lottery.

How about the Chinese lottery?" I asked. "This is one of the great sources of revenue for the companies. They run lotteries in every city and town in the United States, Canada, Mexico, British America aud Alaska. The lottery is honest as far as the drawing is concerned. It is a Chinese affair, and a man can win, if he happens to mark the right number of spots on his ticket, \$10,000 for the payment of 25 cents. A drawing is held twice a day, morning and evening, and it is estimated that the Six Companies make \$20,000 a day out of it. This lottery is corrupting San Francisco. The whites as well as the Chinese engage in it. The police have tried to break it up, and both the city and state have passed laws against it, but it does a greater business today than ever.

Something About the Highbinders.

"Suppose a Chinaman refuses to obey the Six Companies, Mr. Quinn," said I, "What happens then?"

"In the first place he is ostracised," was the reply. "Next begins the persecution that will ruin his business if he is a merchant, or cost him his place if he is a laborer All help in time of sickness or financial trouble will be denied him, and fourth, his bones will have to lie after his death in alien soil instead of being boiled, cleaned, scraped and polished and sent back to China. means disbarment from the heaven of Con-fucius forever. So much for lawful persecution. If his crime of disobedience is important enough it may cause his death, and this will be brought about by the highbinder societies of the Chinese, or the tongs, as they are called. The Six Companies claim that they have no connection with the tongs, but not long ago when two of these societies were engaged in a murderous war upon each other and the Chinese consul general and the Chinese merchants joined with the po-lice to stop their murders the Six Companies refused to do a thing or give a dollar to hin-der the crime or to punish the guilty."

Killed for Obeving the Law.

What are the highbinders?" I asked "The Chinese highbinder," was the reply is a Chinaman who never works, but live off of the earnings of bad women and the proceeds of blackmail. He doesn't need to have a man's secret to threaten him, but he has merely to go to him and say, 'Unless you pay the highbinder society \$500 or more, as the case may be, before Saturday night, we will kill you. There is no half-way measure about it, and should the merchant thus blackmailed cause the highbinder's arrest his doom is sealed. The highbinder cares nothing for the law. Clothing himself with a coat of mail made either of fine steel chains or of twenty or thirty thicknesses of news paper quilted together and made into a gar ment that covers the entire body from the throat to the thighs, he arms himself with a long barreled revolver and knife and goes into the street and waits for the man he is to kill. When the man comes along he begins his work, regardless of the presence o the police, and he finishes it, though he may know he is to hang for it the next day. sounds horrible, but such things have been done in San Francisco, and will, I doubt not, be done again. Only a few weeks ago one of these men named Lee Sing killed a Chinaman named Yik with three policemen in sight of him. I'e had drawn the black bean of the society, which sentenced him to kill this man Yik, and he killed him. There were four men killed by the highbinders because they had registered themselves and had urged other Chinamen to do the same—in other words to obey the laws of the United States. Th highbinder society held a meeting and drew lots as to who should kill the men, and they were all killed according to the drawing. Do you wonder that the Chinese are afraid to light their own people rather than the laws of the United States! I have had opposition of the Chited States I have and opposition of this kind to contend with ever since I have been inoffice out here. I have promised to protect the Chinamen who obey the laws; but what can you do? It is an outrage, but how can you help it? You have to fight organized crime and organized money "I suppose the Chinese of this city are very wealthy?"

Twenty Chinese Millionaires.

"Yes; there are at least twenty million-aires among them, and the 27,000 Chinese of San Francisco have their hands on all the Chinese money in the United States. As to rich men, take, for instance, Wong Fat, one rich men, take, for instance, Wong Fat, one of the twenty Chinese millionaires of San Francisco. He owns a little store on Dupont street, and the room he occupies is only 20x50, but he has branches in every town in southern California, and he has establishments in Denver, Sait Lake, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Indianapolis and New York. His branches in these other towns have smaller branches in these other towns have smalle branches radiating over the whole country and he gets reports from every one of them. The Chinese in New York and Wash ington report to the Six Companies here just the same as the man who lives a few doors away from the company's offices. Wong Fat himself controls more than 2,000 laborers and the most of these have been smuggled into this country. It costs a Chinaman 2600 to be smuggled into the United States, and he pays this money over to the Six Companies out of his wages. He is landed and rented out by the companies to one of these rich Chinamen. Wong Fat revents him at \$200 months to term of the companies to one of these rich Chinamen. São a menth to some one else and of the money he carns the laborer gets only from \$6 to \$8 a month till the \$600 due the Six Companies is paid. If he is sick however, he is taken care of, and if he dies his bones are sent back to China. sent back to China.

The Mistake as to Photographs.

"I think that the greatest mistake that has been made in the Geary act was the removing of the provision requiring photographs. A Chinaman will main himself in any way in order to fit any description needed, and one of the most skillful Chinese doctors in the United States was employed to help along the smuggling. This was Dr. La Po 1ai, who had a practice of something like \$100,000 a year, about one-third of which he got from white people. La Po Tai made moles, scars and hairlips to hold his countrymen in this

country. He died only a few weeks ago and country. He died only a few weeks ago and he was buried with great honor. The photographs, however, beat the Chinamen. Being of nearly the same height and looking much the same they can make themselves correspond to other men's passports, but they could not make themselves look like other men's photographs. The smuggling of them nets the Chinese large fortunes every year, and I don't wonder that they fought the law. What will be the end of it I can't tell. What I have said to you is nothing in comparison with what I might say. The whole situation is an outrage upon America and American civilization."

LABOR AND INDUSTRY.

The strike in the Cherokee coal district of Kansas throws 5,000 men out of employment. A folding steel measure composed of a number of folding links of different lengths pivoted at the end is a new invention.

One-cent pieces are being introduced in Oakland Cal., for the first time. The small-est legal tender formerly used was 5-cent

According to reports, the explorers of the Nile have already unearthed enough to show that a large number of our great modern inventions are simply lost arts rediscovered.

The strike at Hull, in England, which has lasted for some months and has necessitated the employment of the military to suppress violence, has ended in exactly the same manner as the yet more famous and more widely spread Australian strikes of 1891 and 1892the defeat of the strikers.

Wood pulp is rapidly becoming one of the most universally used of manufactured articles. Not only is it found available for making many of the necessities and conveniences of man's life, aside from newspapers, but it is also appearing in artistic coffins in which to bury him. It is interesting to note that there are very few areas of spruce lumber in the United States west of the Adirondacks. The experiments which are being made in

the use of anhydrous ammonia as a motive power seem to indicate that the new system will prove one of the most economical yet tried. The expanding power of ammonia, when the liquid is converted into gas, is far greater than that of steam, and the comparative cheapness of the former commodity serves to render the ammonia process an economical one.

An English rainmaker now operating in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in a fine spray and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapor and produce a limited shower.

The iron capacity of American furnaces is discussed by the Iron Age in a penetrating article which points out that while the aggregate capacity of all the furnaces is 14,550,708 gross tons, only about 9,000,000 tons of this can be kept going with No. 1 iron at \$14 a ton, so that at current prices this is the capacity of the furnaces. There is 2,000 more which can be produced at \$15, and equal amounts at \$16 and \$17. Practically, then, the live capacity is 9,000,000 tons.

The Lake Superior Iron company has by timely liberality established relations with its employes that cannot result in anything but mutual prosperity. Until recently the wage carners on the company's rolls toiled for ten hours each day and received what was generally regarded as satisfactory recompense. With that condition the com-pany might have been content, but it was not. It proposed a reduction of each working day to eight hours, and, strangely enough, did not propose any reduction of pay. Very cheerfully was the scheme indorsed by those whom it was primarily intended to benefit, for they held a meeting and notified the management that they would endeavor to do as much work in eight hours as they had previously done in ten.

A very pretty effect is gained by printing a photograph on marble, which can be done in the following way: An unpolished plate of marble must be coated with a solution of benzine, 500 parts; spirits of turpentine, 500 parts; asphaltum, fifty parts, and pure wax, five parts. When this is dry the plate is exposed under a negative, which will take in sunshine about twenty minutes. Develop with spirits of turpentine or benzine and wash in plenty of water. The next step is to cover the plate where it is intended to be left white with an alcoholic solution of shel-lac, and immerse the same in any dye which is soluble in water. After awhile, when enough of the coloring matter has entered the pores of the marble, it is taken out and polished.

EDUCATIONAL.

The graduating class of the Kansas City High school numbers 117. At the coming commencement of Roanoke college, Virginia, a full-blooded Choctaw Indian, said to be one of the best speakers in his class, will be graduated.

The Association of Graduates of the Rens elaer Polytechnic Institute will meet in Chicago during the week commencing July 31, the engineering congresses being held at

Some important changes are contemplated at Cornell next year. The one that will at-tract most attention is the decision to change the policy toward graduate students and hereafter charge them tuition. The change will go into effect a year from next fall.

Ex-Governor Ames will present to the own of Easton Mass., a new high school building which will cost about \$60,000 when completed. It will be built in the colonial style, and besides the recitation, ante and dressing rooms it will have a chemical and nechanical laboratory.

John D. Rockefeller has given \$150,000 nore to the University of Chicago in order that Martin A. Ryerson's gift of \$100,000, conditional on the raising of \$400,000 more, might become available. About \$100,000 has been raised already, so that there now re-mains but \$150,000 to complete the \$500,000 needed as an equipment fund.

Joseph S. Spinney of Brooklyn, whose will bequeathed one-third of his entire estate, after some minor bequests were estate, after some minor bequests were paid, to Wesleyan, was not a graduate of the college, but he had for years been interested in its welfare, and at the time of his death was a trustee. The regular sophomore Greek prize was sustained by him

The 143ds anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard was celebrated in Philadel-phia on Saturday last as Founder's day at the college which perpetuates his name. It was a holiday and a field day for the collegians, as well as for the alumni, and the pre-sentation of a national flag to the institu-tion by Lafayette post, Grand Army of the Republic of New York, gave a touch of real patriotic spirit with the memorial interest of

'Well, how do you like going to school, Wendelline!" inquired her mother. "The intellectual discipline pleases me very much, mamma," replied the dear little Boston girl who had just returned home after her first lay at school, "but the methods are some-what crude, and the teacher impresses me as one who has not wholly succeeded as yet in the struggle to overcome the disadvantages necessarily resulting from defective early education."

The forthcoming annual register of the Johns Hopkins university, compiled by Registrar T. R. Ball, will give some interesting statistics showing the progress and widespread reputation of the university. The total number of students is 551, an increase of four over last year. Of these The forthcoming annual register of the crease of four over last year. Of these 347 are graduated students already holding degrees. The faculty shows an increase of seven teachers, the total number being seventy-two, or an average of one for less than eight students.

An explosion of a storage battery is de-scribed in the Electrical World. Seven Ju-liens cells being charged with a 10-ampere current at 110 volts were disconnected while in circuit in order to put in another cell. At in circuit in order to but in another cell. At the instant the connection was broken there was a vivid flash, followed by a loud ex-plosion. The middle cell was completely wrecked, and several persons standing near were thrown back and covered with acid. The explosion was due to the spark caused by breaking the circuit, igniting the uncom-bined hydrogen and oxygen gases in the cell.

Fought for the Union.

ORIGIN AND MEANING OF MEMORIAL DAY

A Holiday the Like of Which No Other Nation Possesses-An Object Lesson in Loyalty and Patriotism-Touching Stories.

In one of the most impressive Decoration day addresses ever delivered these words were uttered: "When the war was over, in the south, where under warmer skies and with more poetic temperaments symbols and emblems are better understood than in the practical north, the widows, mothers and children of the confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them impartially also over the unknown and unmarked resting places of the union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the north it roused, as nothing else could have done, national amity and love and allayed sectional animosity and passion. It thrilled every household where there was a vacant chair by the fireside and an aching void in the heart for a lost here whose re-mains had never been found; old wounds broke out afresh, and in a mingled tempest of grief and joy the family cried, 'Maybe it was our darling!' Thus out of sorrows com-mon alike to north and south came this beautiful custom. But Decoration day no longer belongs to those who mourn. It is the common privilege of us all, and will be celebrated as long as gratitude exists and flowers

Thus Chauncey M. Depew, in his Decora-tion day address in 1879, told briefly of the origin of the custom of strewing graves with origin of the custom of strewing graves with flowers, and John S. Wise, in a speech made some years ago, declared that the tenderest and most touching legacy of the war was that sentiment of common pity and hu-manity to which the women gave expression in a southern cemetery when they decked the graves of confederate and federal sol-diers with impartial hand.

The custom was at first rather slow in taking root, and it was not until the Grand Army posts throughout the union, by common consent, fixed upon the 30th day of May, the time of the blossoming of the flowers, as a day when they should dedicate themselves to a simple ceremony of paying tribute to their lost comrades by strewing their graves with flowers. The custom met with such popular approval that one after another the legislatures of the different states set apart the day legally for such observance, and now, as Henry Ward Beecher said only a year or two before his death, there is probably not a cemetery in the land which will not reveal on the eye of Decoration day, either by little flags or flowers, that it con-Army posts throughout the union, by either by little flags or flowers, that it con-tains the dust of one who gave his life in the civil war.

The suggestion that upon the battle fields of the south there should be plots of ground consecrated as burial places for soldiers who fell upon those fields seems to have been spontaneous. It was a popular demand recognized by congress, and legislation was early procured, as a result of which a na-tional cemetery lies contiguous to every battle field of importance. Appropriations are made by the government every year for the maintenance of these cometeries, and visitmaintenance of these cemeteries, and visit-ors see in the little marble head stones— thousands and thousands of them—at Fred-ericksburg, in the Chickahominy region, at Chickamauga, at Arlington, at Gettysburg, the visible evidence of the terrible mortality

which this stupendous contest involved.

No other country possesses such a holiday. On the 2,260 battle fields of the civil war over 100,000 were killed, 71,000 lost their lives in the prisons of the enemy, 200,000 more died in hospitals from wounds or discass and 195,000 other wars. battle that they died after being discharged as no longer capable of service. It is the memory of these thousands of heroes that the Grand Army recalls in its ceremonies of

The first formal order establishing the day was issued on May 5, 1868, by General John A. Logan, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic. New Jersey was the first state to take legislative action on the

first state to take legislative action on the day and New York the first to declare it a legal holiday by the government. Congress adjourned as a mark of respect to the memory of the illustrious dead.

It is now a legal holiday in California, Colorado, Connecticut, the Dakotas, Iowa, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan. Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin, Nebraska an't Wyoming. Nebraska and Wyoming.

The first formal and national observance of the day was the occasion of much fine oratory at different points, but looking back over the list of speakers it will be seen that only a few survive that occasion, May 30, 1868. General Garfield—afterwards president—was the orator at Arlington, where the flowers were so profuse that it was said they had rained down from heaven. The they had rained down from heaven. The teacher-soldier said on that occasion, among other beautiful sentences, these memoria

'If silence is ever golden, it must be here beside the graves of 15,000 men, whose lives were more significant than speech, and death was a poem the music of which can never be sung.

"I love to believe that no heroic sacrifice is ever lost; that the characters of men are molded and inspired by what their fathers have done; that treasured up in American souls are all the unconscious influences of the great deeds of the Anglo-Saxon race from Agincourt to Bunker Hill. It was such an influence which led a young Greek 2,000 years ago, when he heard the news of Marathon, to exclaim 'The trophies of Militades will not let me sleep.'"

The object lessons of history are better

and more instructive than the written his tories which must remain to many but sealed books. There is no child, no foreigner unknowing our language who will not understand the tribute of flowers and flags on a soldier's grave and so learn by intuition a lesson of love and loyalty to

Many touching stories have been told of Many touching stories have been told of scenes witnessed on Memorial day, says the Detroit Free Press. One of these is of a family that "adopted" a grave and went even to the length of removing the headstone which contained only the words, "Federal Soldier, Name Unknown." They then substituted the name of their own soldier of whose place of burial they had no record—his remains never having been brought home—and they finally having been brought home and they finally consented to the belief that he whom they mourned really slept in that grave. Per haps the boy who found an unknown sepul her far from home has not slept unwatched

"And had he not high honor.
The hillside for his pail.
To lie in state while angels wait
And stars for tapers tail.
And the dark rockpines like tossing plumes
Over his bier to wave.
And God's own hand in that lonely land
To lay him in the grave."
There is another story of a little old

To lay him in the grave."

There is another story of a little old woman in a widow's dress who, on Memorial day in a certain well known cemetery, goes about among the soldiers' graves, measuring each one, and when she finds one just the length of 'Harry's' height, she empties the basket of flowers she carries upon it and sits down beside it, and guards it flercely from every invader. She is attended by a military looking man who wears the empty sleeve, and when any one would disturb her he touches his forehead significantly, and they leave her in peace.

leave her in peace.

At the old farmhouse where they used scrape lint, or "sew on Sunday," as they tell with bated breath, they are engaged now in the more peaceful avocation of picking flowers and sorting them for Memorial day. This is no transaction of commerce. These flowers are plucked with the dew on them, by rosy-cheeked maidens to whom war is but a remote sound, but loyalty to their country's dead a vital principle.

It was an Athenian custom to wreathe

ANNEXATION WITH CANADA

HONORING THE SOLDIER DEAD

| with flowers the monuments of those who had fallen in battle.

"It is a happy fate to lie entombed. In the deep recesses of a well beloved land." Memorial day can never degenerate into a mere pleasure-loving observance with such a historic background to preserve our heroes' memory as

"Sleep, contrades, sleep and rest On this field of the grounded arms, Where foes no more molest Nor sentry's shot alarm!

Rest, comrades, rest and sleep!
The thoughts of men shall be,
As sentinels, to keep
Your rest from danger free.

Your silent tents of green We deck with fragrant flowers: Yours has the suffering been, The memory shall be ours."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Ex-Congressman John A. Bingham of Ohio, who took a leading part in the impeachment proceedings against Andrew Johnson, resides at Cadiz. O., and at the age of 77 is in full possession of his mental and physical faculties. He has been out of public life since his return from Japan in 1885, to which country he was United States minister under Mr. Arthur.

Among the distinguished citizens of Philadelphia past 90 years of age Rev. Dr. Furness is one of the most remarkable of personages. He takes long walks like a boy with out fatigue. He hears well and can read at night even in the cars without glasses. About the only evidence of age he experiences, and that does not bother him much, is the familiar one of the loss of the sense of taste. taste. "Old Glory" illustrates its power anew.

railroad corporation attempted to confiscate a piece of the yard belonging to a widow in Chester, Pa. The relict, more power to her, nailed the stars and stripes to a tree, and shouldering a gun invited the raiders to "haul it down if you dare." They daren't. At last accounts the widow and the flag remained in possession.

Fanny Davenport having purchased the Dura Wadsworth house at Duxbury, Mass., one of the oldest edifices on the south shore, has had it razed to the ground and will build as had it razed to the ground and will build on the site a summer house at a cost of about \$30,000. The house Miss Davenport occupied at Canton, Pa., will be sold, but the home-stead where her father lived and where, for many years, the Davenport family reunited in the summer, will be kept in the family.

Miss Mary Abigail Dodge, known as "Gail Hamilton," and her sister, Miss Harriet Dodge, are paying a visit to Carlisie, Pa., to collect information regarding the ancestry of James G. Blaine, whose biography Miss Dodge is to write. Coloned Ephraim Blaine, the statesman's grandfather, who was commissary general of the revolutionary army, is buried in the old graveyard ceded to the town of Carlisle by John Penn. The old Blaine family scat is about a mile north of the town.

A pilgrim from Posey county, Indiana, comes to the rescue of Chicago and effectively refutes the charge of universal extortion at the World's fair. He shows that a visitor may live on the fat of the White City and do the show for 60 cents a day. This is exclusive of lodging, but as the Posey county tourist is of economic bent, a bench on the lake front will not increase the total. Food, the chief enemy of a big purse, he circumvented by securing, gratis, milk at the milk exhibit, fresh rolls at the yeast exhibit and buttered crackers at the butter exhibit.

Joseph Francis, who died a few days ago at Osage Lake, N. Y., has been buried beside his wife at Minneapolis. The tablet over his body bears this inscription: "Joseph Francis, the father and founder of the United States life-saving service, 1812. Founder of the American Shipwreck society, 1842. Inventor of the corrugated metallic beautiful the transfer. Joseph Francis, who died a few days ago 1842. Inventor of the corrugated metallic life car, lifeboat, etc. Received the thanks of the Forty-ninth congress. Honored by the Fiftieth congress for services to human-ity. Honored, decorated, rewarded and knighted by the crowned heads of Europe. Born March 12, 1801; died May 10, 1893."

Speculation regarding the significance of the disappearance of the name "James from Gordon Bennett, proprietor," from the columns of the New York Herald is set at a lengthy explanation in that paper. "The Herald today." we are told, "is at the height of its prosperity." Financial reasons are not, therefore, the cause of the change. The proprietor has in view "the formation of a co-operative society, one for the sole benefit of members of the Herald staff," benefit of members of the Herald staff," which is explained to mean every employe of the paper, from the managing editor down to the porters. By this menns Mr. Bennett proposes "to avoid any postmortem interference by politically biased courts under the guise of proceedings for the legal construction of a will."

A Hint Was Sufficient,

"You don't call on Miss Cutting any more, I hear, Blubber."

"Did she reject you!"

ing there was a mat at the door with the word 'Welcome' woven in it and a motto on the wall that read "Let Us Love One Another." Later I noticed that the door-mat was changed for one that said 'Wipe Your Feet' and a motto declaring that Early to Bed and Early to Rise Makes You Healthy Wealthy and Wise,' had taken the place of the other."

Winter's Prize Position.

Contentment is a virtue, but even in the matter of virtues it is necessary to beware of counterfeits. A fond father was questioning his son about his standing at school. "Oh," said Bobby, "I have a good deal bet-ter place than I had last quarter," "Indeed! Where are you?"

'I'm fourteenth. "Fourteenth, you little lazy bones? You

were eight last term. Do you call that a 'Yes, papa; it's nearer the stove."

Yankee Blade: "How are you finding business, doctor?" was asked of a physician. "Capital," he replied; "I have all I can attend to." attend to "I didn't understand that there was much

illness about." "No, there isn't. But we physicians do not depend upon sickness for an income. Oh, no; most of our money is made from people who have nothing the matter with them."

The Appeal to Statistics. Harper's Bazar: "I am told, dear, that Jack Rattlepate spent most of his eastern vacation in your back parlor. Aren't you giving him rather a dangerous amount of

encouragement? Why, no, dearest, he is merely a boy. To be sure he is a year older than I, but I shall be out next winter, while Jack has two more years in college, and it will be six years after that before he is able to earn much of anything. So practically he is six years younger than I, and that makes him 12. It is absurd to talk of encouraging a boy so young as that.

Diminished Coolness.

Washington Star: The lump of ice was very small, and as he tenderly received it into his own hand Mr. Barxon remarked to "There's one comfort about it all, to any one who likes to be on good terms with his

fellow men. "What's that!" "There ain't near as much coolness be-tween us as there used to be,"

In Holland the following names for the months are in use: January—Lauromaand, chilly month; February—Sprokelmaand, vegetation month; March—Lentmand, spring month; April—Grasmaand, grass vegetation month; March-Len spring month; April-Grasmand, month; May-Blowmand, flower June-Zomermaand, summer month; July-Hooymaand, hay month; August-Oostmaand, harvest month; September-Herts-maand, autumn month; October-Wynt maand, wine month; November-Slagmaand slaughter month; December-Wintermand.

The valedictorian at Yale this year will be William Reynolds Begg of Hendersonville,

Discussion of the Question of an Alliance with the Dominion.

WOULD BE BENEFICIAL TO BOTH COUNTRIES

Great Difficulty Experienced in Getting at Honest Expression of Opinion on the Subject-England Could Afford the Loss,

OMAHA, May 26 .- To the Editor of Th

Bee: When a Canadian visits this country

one of the first questions he is asked is.

"What do the people over there think of an nexation?" Americans are almost universally of the opinion that Canada will sconer or later come into the union, but there can not be said to be any movement in the United States in favor of political union of the two countries. Americans are content to wait until Canadians manifest a desire to substitute the stars and stripes for the union jack. Among Canadians there is, of course, a great diversity of opinion, although it is generally admitted that annexation would bring to Canada increased prosperity; that it would enhance the value of her real estate that it would lead to the development of her mineral resources; that it would enable her farmers to get better prices for their agricultural products. One would imagine that to convince the people that annexation would add to their material prosperity would be all that would be necessarp in this commercial age to make annexationists of them, but such is far from being the case. It is probable that at least two thirds of the people of Canada are thoroughly convinced that the country would be more prosperous if annexed to the United States, and yet it is extremely doubtful whether one-third of their number could be induced at the present time to yote for the change The attitude of the politicians and political leaders is no less anomalous. It is perfectly safe to assert that a resolution favoring political union would not receive the support of half a dozen members of the Canadian House of Commons, and yet the writer of this article has been assured by more than one member of parliament that the opinion that annexation

would be a good thing for Canada is not only held almost universally by the liberal mem-bers of the house, but is shared by a ma-jority of the conservative members as well. In their public addresses those men grow eloquent over the glory of British connec-tion, wave the old flag that has "waved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," and denounce as traitors the politicians whose eyes are turned toward Washington. In the seclusion of their club rooms they laugh as they recall the language of their public utterances, and wonder how long it will be before they dare say what they really

About a year ago a political union meeting was held in one of the towns of western Ontario, and among those who were expected to deliver addresses was a local pected to deriver addresses was a local politician whose sympathy with the annexation movement was well known. He prepared a speech bristing with facts and arguments to show how annexation would benefit the Canadian farmer, and took the manuscript along with him to the meeting. Just before the meet ing opened, however, he was shown a letter from his political chief at Toronto in which it was intimated that the success of their party at the next election might be imper-illed should any of its prominent members come out openly in favor of annexation, and a change of front was consequently decided upon. He buttoned up his manuscript in an upon. He buttoned up his manuscript in an inside pocket, and to the dismay of those of his friends who were not in the secret he dramatically began what turned out to be an intensely loyal speech with the words "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

As a matter of fact it is very difficult to get an honest expression of opinion in regard to annexation. The Canadian people love Canada and her institutions and have no reason to complain of British rule. They suffer from none of the evils that are sup posed to exist in monarchical countries. The governor general, as the representative of the sovereign, opens the Dominion parlia ment with impressive ceremony and is sur rounded by a certain amount of state at al times, but he has no real power and never tries to exert any, and the government of the country is practically in the hands of the people. Disloyalty is an ugly word and to be accused of it under any circumstances is unpleasant, but where it implies a want of allegiance to a queen, who is in reality dearly beloved, and a government that allows its

subjects complete civil and religious liberty it is full of reproach. It is not surprising, therefore, that mer hesitate to give expression to their convic-tions in regard to political union, partie ularly since it has never been made a cal issue. Here and there, however, there are indications of a deep and strong current in its favor. At a meeting held in Montrea a few months ago to discuss the future of Canada, a vote was taken which showed that 1,600 favored independence, and 1,000 political union with the United States, which realey meant 2,600 for annexation, as independence would undoubtedly lend to that and is advocated mainly by those who desire to express their discontent in regard to present conditions, without coming out squarely in favor of political union. A short time ago the president of the Simcoe Liberal association, a county political organization, tendered his resignation upon the ground that he had become an annex ationist and felt that the president should not hold political views antagonistic to those of the majority of his fellow members. In the discussion that followed one member after another arose to state that although he had never said much about it his own views corresponded with these of the president, and when some one, bolder than the rest finally suggested that a vote be taken, the startling fact was disclosed that every man of them was an annexationist is needless to say that the resignation was not accepted. Americans seem to have the idea that the

loss of Canada as a dependency would be a sore blow to England that it would be looked upon as the signal for a general dis solution of the British empire, and that the consent of the mother country to the political union of Canada and the United State would be given grudgingly, if at all. This is probably all wrong. A careful study of the situation must convince any one that Canada adds greatly to the burdens and responsibilities of Great Britain, and that the mother country derives few compen-sating advantages from the connection. Canada has neither army nor navy, but must be protected, and to protect 4,000 miles of open frontier is no small matter. Then too, her disputes with the United States about boundaries and fisheries have been a constant source of trouble between England and this country and have disturbed the harmony that would otherwise have existed between the two greatest nations of the world. Canada pays to England no tribute. contributes nothing toward the support of the imperial army and navy, and has never manifested any desire to assist England in her wars. Inseed, when England was en-gaged in a life and death struggle with the first Napoleon, instead of being assisted by Canadian troops, General Welling-ton, as he marshaled his forces on the plains of Waterloo, deplored the fact that some of his best soiders were on the other side of the Atlantic, engaged in that unfortunate conflict known as the wa of 1812. Nor does England derive any comor lors. Nor does Engiand derive any com-mercial advantage from her political rela-tions with Canada. She no longer controls the colonial markets, and British goods, when they enter Canada, are subject to the same duty as though they came from some other country. Little by little Canada has been asserting the right to manage her own affairs, and the ties that bind her to the mother country are gradually parling. The mother country are gradually parting. The supreme court of Canada has much of the jurisdiction that formerly belonged to the

British privy council. The right to negotiate her own commercial treaties has been all but granted to the colony, and about all that now remains to suggest the idea of a dependency is the appropriate of a governor general to act as a pointment of a governor general to act as a figurehead in the colonial government, and read at the opening of Parliament the speech that has been written for him by the prime

NUMBER 242.

But in considering this question of annexa-But in considering this question of annexa-tion Americans naturally ask whether the advantages of such a union would not be all on one side. Without going deeply into the subject it may be said that trade is never one-sided, and that if annexation opened up a better market for Canadian products it one-sided, and that if annexation opened up a better market for Canadian products it would be because Americans wanted to buy those products. Moreover, it would give Americans an extended market for their manufactures and southern fruits. Then, too Canada has great mineral resources to which American capital would gladly obtain access, and which, if developed, would benefit the whole continent. Nature has supplied her with all the economice minerals except tin, but the artificial barriers to trade which exist between the two countries deprive Canada of the greater part of the benefit which she would otherwise derive from them. Politically it would add to the greatness of the United States, and give to the inhabitants of the continent an almost absolute security for peace. The large accession to the voting population of the American commonwealth would cause no serious disturbance as the people of Canada are perfectly familiar with democratic institutions, and for years have been discussing and voting upon practically the same questions as the people of the United States. Annexation would mean simply the reunion of the two sections of English-speaking people of America, that, but for the historical accident of our having chosen to remain a colony when the other declared its independence, would never have been esparated.

A. Hugh Hipple.

A CATASTROPHE.

Somerville Journal. She sweeps the bow across the strings
With deft and facile grace,
Beneath her chin the violin
Rests in a nest of lace.
Her dreamy eyes, with wondrous depths,
The drooping lashes hide,
A rapt expression lights her face
Till it seems glorified.

Her rounded arm, half-bared to view,
Her slender, graceful form,
Her soft brown hair, surpassing fair,
Her lips with color warm.
Make her a picture as she stands,
Lost in the dreamy thing
Of Liszt's she's playing—Hi! what's that?
By George! she snapped a string!

CONNUBIALITIES.

Oregon papers report the marriage of Miss Grace Penney to William Nickel, wanted change.

The wedding of Miss Marie Daisy Huck, daughter of Mr. Louis Huck, to Marquis Spinola will take place June 8 at the bride's ome in Chicago.

Mrs. Newlywed—And do you always trust your husband implicitly? Mrs. Experience (enthusinstically)—Indeed I do! That is to say, of course, to a certain extent.

The vital statistics published by the state board of health in Kansas show that there were 13,653 children born in that state last year and that there were 10,148 marriages. An Ohio couple, parents of fourteen chil-dren, are in the divorce courts after a married life of thirty-nine years. Isn't the statute of limitations applicable in this case! Mrs. Brooks—There isn't a good photograph of my husband in the house. None of

them have a happy expression. Mrs. Rivers—Didn't he ever have any taken before he was married? Mrs. Marie Nevins Blaine has become engaged to be married to her physician, Dr. William T. Bull, who attended her recently when ill at New York. The wedding will

take place in the early part of June. Mrs. Pardee of Warren, Pa., is certainly entitled to a divorce. She declares that she has had but one bonnet in thirty-four years, has never been permitted to go a-shopping or to attend church, or even to be present at her father's funeral

er father's funeral. Husband-Do you know that every time a woman gets angry she adds a new wrinkle to her face? Wife-No, I did not; but if it is so I presume it is a wise provision of na-

ture to let the world know what sort of husband the woman has. Stopford Brooke, the Boston clergyman, stopiord Brooke, the Boston clergyman, and Miss Helen Ellis, also of that city, are to be married June 5 at Mr. Brooke's own church on Berkley street. Immediately after the wedding they will sail for Europe.

where they are to pass the summer month One of the surprises of the present matrimonial season in Washington is the recent Mary H. Eastman and Passed Assistant En-gineer F. M. Bennett, U. S. N. Miss East-man is the only daughter of the late Captain Robert L. Eastman, U. S. A.

A thrifty and doubtless happy father of Junction City, Ia., who cannot altogether be blamed for the zeal which he has manifested, has written to Attorney General Otney asking whether the government allows a bounty on twins, and adding that he is the proud progenitor of three sets.

A citizen of Ohio has sent to the Postoffice

department a protest against the continuance in his town of a young woman who has been postmistress and "done all her courtmg" in the postofice for seven years. The true inwardness of the kick is that the kicker was one of the mails she handled without gloves. A Dansville preacher says he attended the funeral of a husband once, and when he returned to the house of mourning to console the wife, the first opportunity she had she remarked: "Well, Brother —, I'll give

remarked: "Well, Brother ____, I'll give you a job that will pay you better before long." And, sure enough, she got married soon after. Truly, a man doesn't amount to The engagement of Frederick F. Ayer of New York to Miss Grace Morgan of Aurora, N. Y., has recently been announced. Miss Morgan is beautiful and wealthy and lives most of the time in Paris with her grand-parents, Mr. and Mrs. Case, who have a beautiful hotel on the Champs Elysees. She

is now the guest of her future sister-in-law, Mrs. Frederick Pearson, the widow of Com-mander Pearson, U. S. N. Hot Whisky.

Het Whisky.

Indianapolis Journal: "Whisky in Kansas, an' all them prohybition states is a corker," said the man with the ginger beard.
"So I've heerd." assented the grocer, "I'll tell you. One I was a settin' in ole Doc Sawson's drug store out there, when a feller f'm up the crick come in an' asted fer some of old Doc's best. Doc, he says: "How much?"

"'Oh, 'bout a gallon of that there dollar goods,' the feller says, 'an' if you don't mind, I'll take a drink of it right here.'
"Doc, he says that he didn't mind, and the be, he says that he didn't mind, and the felier poured out a big slug of the stuff, and what do you think? That there booze was so fiery that the heat of it comin' through his neck set his Sally Lloyd collar on fire, an' nigh most burned his head off 'fore he could put out the blaze."

The British householder seems to be a queer bird. The London Electrical Review remarks that the electric lighting companies which have undertaken to exploit the residential districts have been far less successful than was anticipated. The house-holder had his house wired and the lights installed, and then it appeared that the height of his ambition was to keep his electrically hills. tric light bills as small or smaller than his gas bills. Consequently he has stayed at home every evening and devoted his time to following servants around to make sure that all the lights were turned off as soon as they all the lights were turned on as soon as they were no longer needed. This was by no means satisfactory from the point of view of the central station man's load curve, and so the companies, it seems, are holding on and waiting with as much patience as may be for the householder to get tired, so as to seem it the load curve to rise.

permit the load curve to rise.

A Man of Address. Mamie Wilkiss—Don't you think Mr. Whirisfare is a man of the most charming manners and address?

Young Vanderioin—I don't know about his manners, but he gave me his address and it's too abourd for anything. Think of it:
"Chicago, The Farth." "Chicago, The Earth."